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NEWS 5 Oct 27 Patent Assignee Code Dictionary now available  
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=> S method

L1 8196787 METHOD

=> s l1 and treatment

L2 1053355 L1 AND TREATMENT

=> s l2 and infertility

L3 6308 L2 AND INFERTILITY

=> s l3 and human

4 FILES SEARCHED...

L4 5488 L3 AND HUMAN

=> s l4 and TGF beta 2

L5 0 L4 AND TGF BETA 2

=> s l4 and sperm antigen

L6 21 L4 AND SPERM ANTIGEN

=> d l6 all 1-21

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 21 MEDLINE

AN 2000197636 MEDLINE

DN 20197636

TI Anti-sperm antibodies from infertile patients and their cognate  
**sperm antigens**: a review. Identity between SAGA-1, the  
H6-3C4 antigen, and CD52.

AU Diekman A B; Norton E J; Westbrook V A; Klotz K L; Naaby-Hansen S; Herr J  
C

CS Center for Recombinant Gamete Contraceptive Vaccinogens, University of  
Virginia Health System, Charlottesville 22908, USA.

NC HD U54 29099 (NICHHD)

P30 28934 (NICHHD)

U54 HD 28934

+

SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Mar) 43 (3) 134-43.

Ref: 94

Journal code: AEZ. ISSN: 1046-7408.

CY Denmark  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 200008  
 EW 20000804  
 AB PROBLEM: The correlation of anti-sperm antibodies (ASA) with some instances of unexplained **infertility** implicates a role for these antibodies in blocking fertilization. Improved diagnosis and **treatment** of immunologic **infertility**, as well as a more complete understanding of the mechanism behind this phenomenon, are dependent on the identification and characterization of relevant **sperm antigens**. METHOD OF STUDY: In this article, we review literature on **methods** employed to identify **sperm antigens** using anti-sperm polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies from infertile patients and vasectomized men. Particular focus is given to approaches using **human** and mouse monoclonal antibodies to define the SAGA-1 **human sperm antigen**. RESULTS: ASA present in sera and genital tract secretions from infertile patients and vasectomized men have been employed in a variety of **methods** to identify **sperm antigens**. In an alternate approach, a monoclonal antibody (mAb), H6-3C4, was immortalized from the lymphocytes of an infertile woman who exhibited sperm-immobilizing titers. Subsequently, the sperm-agglutinating, murine S19 mAb was shown to react with the H6-3C4 cognate antigen. The H6-3C4  
 S19 cognate antigen, designated Sperm Agglutination Antigen-1 (SAGA-1), was characterized as a polymorphic, highly acidic, GPI-anchored glycoprotein on the surface of **human** spermatozoa. Purification with the S19 mAb followed by microsequencing demonstrated that the SAGA-1 core peptide is identical to CD52, a glycoprotein on the surface of **human** lymphocytes. Immunoblot analysis demonstrated that these two glycoproteins differed in carbohydrate composition. Thus, sperm SAGA-1 and lymphocyte CD52 represent glycoforms, glycoproteins with the same core peptide but with different carbohydrate structures. CONCLUSIONS: Autoimmunity to the SAGA-1 and/or CD52 glycoforms may lead to **infertility**. Structural and immunologic differences between these glycoproteins may be important factors in the etiology of immunologic **infertility** and other autoimmune disorders.  
 CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; **Human**; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.  
 \*Antigens, CD: IM, immunology  
 \*Antigens, Surface: IM, immunology  
 \*Autoantibodies: AN, analysis  
 \*Glycoproteins: IM, immunology  
 \***Infertility, Female: IM, immunology**  
 \***Infertility, Male: IM, immunology**  
 \*Isoantibodies: AN, analysis  
 \*Spermatozoa: IM, immunology  
 CN 0 (Antigens, CD); 0 (Antigens, Surface); 0 (Autoantibodies); 0 (CD52 antigen); 0 (Glycoproteins); 0 (Isoantibodies); 0 (SAGA-1 protein)  
 L6 ANSWER 2 OF 21 MEDLINE  
 AN 2000111077 MEDLINE  
 DN 20111077  
 TI Identification of **human** sperm peptide sequence involved in egg binding for immunocontraception.  
 AU Naz R K; Zhu X; Kadam A L  
 CS Division of Research, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical College of Ohio, Toledo, Ohio 43614, USA.. rnaz@mco.edu

NC HD24425 (NICHD)  
 SO BIOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION, (2000 Feb) 62 (2) 318-24.  
 Journal code: A3W. ISSN: 0006-3363.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 200005  
 EW 20000501  
 AB Development of a vaccine based on **sperm antigens**  
 represents a promising approach to contraception. The sperm-zona  
 pellucida  
 (ZP) interaction constitutes the most important event in the  
 fertilization  
 process, and the molecular sequences involved at this site may provide  
 the  
 most attractive candidates for immunocontraception. In the present study,  
 using the phase peptide display technique, a novel dodecamer sequence,  
 designated as YLP(12), was identified that is involved in sperm-ZP  
 recognition/binding. The synthetic 12-mer peptide based on this sequence  
 and its monovalent Fab' antibodies specifically and significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) inhibited **human** sperm-ZP binding. In Western blot and  
 immunoprecipitation procedures, the YLP(12) peptide recognized the ZP3  
 component of solubilized **human** ZP proteins. In the Western blot  
 procedure involving 10 different **human** tissue extracts, the  
 anti-YLP(12) Fab' antibodies recognized a protein band of approximately  
 72 +/- 2 kDa only in the testis lane. The peptide sequence was localized on  
 the acrosomal region of the **human** sperm cell. These findings  
 indicate that the novel testis-specific 12-mer YLP(12) that is present in  
 the acrosomal region and is involved in **human** sperm-ZP  
 interaction may find applications in contraceptive vaccine development,  
 as  
 well as in diagnosis and **treatment** of male **infertility**  
 mediated through sperm dysfunction.  
 CT Check Tags: Female; **Human**; In Vitro; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't,  
 P.H.S.  
 Antibodies: IM, immunology  
 Antibodies: IP, isolation & purification  
 Blotting, Western  
 \*Contraception, Immunologic: MT, methods  
 DNA: AN, analysis  
 DNA: IP, isolation & purification  
 Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Indirect  
 Immunoglobulins, Fab: AN, analysis  
 Ovum: IM, immunology  
 \*Ovum: ME, metabolism  
 Peptide Library  
 \*Peptides: CH, chemistry  
 Peptides: IM, immunology  
 \*Spermatozoa: CH, chemistry  
 Testis: ME, metabolism  
 Vaccines: IM, immunology  
 Zona Pellucida: CH, chemistry  
 Zona Pellucida: ME, metabolism  
 RN 9007-49-2 (DNA)  
 CN 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Immunoglobulins, Fab); 0 (Peptide Library); 0  
 (Peptides); 0 (Vaccines)  
 L6 ANSWER 3 OF 21 MEDLINE  
 AN 2000048885 MEDLINE  
 DN 20048885  
 TI Vaccine for contraception targeting sperm.

AU Naz R K  
 CS Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical College of Ohio, Toledo  
 43614-5806, USA.. rnaz@mco.edu  
 NC HD24425 (NICHD)  
 SO IMMUNOLOGICAL REVIEWS, (1999 Oct) 171 193-202. Ref: 68  
 Journal code: GG4. ISSN: 0105-2896.  
 CY Denmark  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 200004  
 EW 20000404  
 AB Development of a vaccine(s) based on **sperm antigens**  
 represents a promising approach to contraception. The utility of a  
**sperm antigen** in immunocontraception is contingent upon  
 its tissue specificity, involvement in fertility and on raising high  
 antibody titer, especially locally in the genital tract, that is capable  
 of inducing reversible **infertility**. Several **sperm**  
**antigens**, such as lactate dehydrogenase C4, PH-20, sperm protein  
 (SP)-10, fertilization antigen (FA)-1, FA-2, cleavage signal (CS)-1,  
 NZ-1,  
 and NZ-2 have been proposed as potential candidates for the vaccine  
 development. *Spermzona pellucida* (ZP) binding is a pivotal tissue- and  
 mostly species-specific event in the fertilization process, and the  
 molecules involved in this site constitute the most exciting candidates  
 for immuno-contraception. FA-1 is a sperm-specific glycoprotein having  
 receptor activity for ZP recognition and binding. Complementary DNA  
 encoding for FA-1 antigen has been cloned and sequenced. Active  
 immunization of animals with recombinant FA-1 antigen causes a  
 long-lasting reversible inhibition in fertility by raising a  
 sperm-specific immune response. This antigen is also involved in  
**human** immunoinfertility. The exciting findings from the recent  
 trial in immunoinfertile couples indicate that the FA-1 antigen may have  
 clinical application in the **treatment** of male  
**infertility**. A vaccine having most appropriate tissue-specific and  
 effective recombinant and/or synthetic epitopes of various **sperm**  
**antigens**, such as the FA-1 antigen, in a single formulation may  
 provide a highly immunogenic and efficacious antisperm vaccine for  
 contraception. The advances made during the last 5 years suggest that it  
 may be a realistic proposition.  
 CT Check Tags: Animal; **Human**; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.  
 \*Contraception, Immunologic: MT, methods  
 \*Spermatozoa: IM, immunology  
 \*Vaccines: IM, immunology  
 CN 0 (Vaccines)  
 L6 ANSWER 4 OF 21 MEDLINE  
 AN 90060616 MEDLINE  
 DN 90060616  
 TI [Intra-tubal embryo transfer (IVF/IT-ET) in the **treatment** of  
 non-tubal-induced sterility. Initial studies of the value of a new and  
 expensive therapy procedure].  
 Der intratubare Embryotransfer (IVF/IT-ET) in der Behandlung der nicht  
 tubar bedingten Sterilitat. Erste Untersuchungen zur Stellung eines neuen  
 und aufwendigen Therapieverfahrens.  
 AU Wurfel W; Krusmann G; Hirsch P; Rothenaicher M; Krusmann W Sr  
 CS Frauenklinik Dr. Krusmann, Munchen..  
 SO GEBURTSHILFE UND FRAUENHEILKUNDE, (1989 Oct) 49 (10) 894-901.  
 Journal code: FK5. ISSN: 0016-5751.  
 CY GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA German  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199003

AB Intratubar embryo transfer is a form of sterility **treatment**, in which the in-vitro-fertilized pre-implantation embryos are transferred into the intact fallopian tube(s). This enables the benefits of in-vitro fertilization (information of the gamete fertilization behavior, specific incubation of dysmature oocytes, reduction of the polyploidy rate, risk of

multiple pregnancies) to be combined with those of gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT; tubar environment for the further development of the pre-implantation embryos). Intratubar embryo transfer is indicated in cases of sterility that are not due to the fallopian tubes; in addition to

idiopathic sterility, particular emphasis is put on a certain form of immunological sterility (antibodies against **sperm antigens**), which seems to be a special indication for this **method**. Intratubar embryo transfer demands a two sided approach. It is advisable to collect the oocytes transvaginally, guided by ultrasound, since general anaesthesia maybe dispensed with - if so desired. The embryo transfer itself still requires a pelviscopy, which is only performed once fertilization of the oocyte has been confirmed; which is in contrast to GIFT, in which pelviscopy is an inherent part of each **treatment** cycle. In spite of this advantage, intratubar embryo transfer is a **method**, which is associated with a high expenditure. The aim of the study was, to evaluate the success rate when all the alternative, less costly options have been exhausted. Our first results are demonstrating, that intratubar embryo transfer is successful, even as a second line therapy. Therefore the **method** has a significance in the **treatment** of sterility, not caused by the tubes and the expenditure, with which it is associated, can be justified. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; **Human**

Adult

Embryo Transfer: EC, economics

\***Embryo Transfer: MT, methods**

English Abstract

Fallopian Tube Patency Tests

Fallopian Tubes

\***Fertilization in Vitro: MT, methods**

Follow-Up Studies

**Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer: MT, methods**

\***Infertility, Female: TH, therapy**

Pregnancy

Pregnancy, Multiple

Preimplantation Phase

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 21 MEDLINE

AN 86239842 MEDLINE

DN 86239842

TI **Sperm antigens** and autoantibodies: effects on fertility.

AU Shulman S

SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY, (1986 Mar) 10 (3) 82-9.

Journal code: 3XY. ISSN: 8755-8920.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 198609

AB There are several antigens of the **human** sperm cell that can stimulate production of autoantibodies in certain individuals. This occurs

in a number of spontaneous cases and leads to a condition of immunological

**infertility**. It also occurs in a majority of men who have had a vasectomy. There are currently many new developments for the detection of the antibody, the study of its significance, and in the **treatment** of this autoimmune disease. As for the diagnostic testing of the serum, there are the classical **methods** of agglutination, namely, GAT, TSAT, TAT, and CTAT, and of immobilization. There are also the newer **methods** of the passive hemagglutination assay, the radio-label-antiglobulin test, the ELISA, the hemadsorption procedure,

and

the ATP-luminescence cytotoxicity **method**, plus indirect MAR (mixed antiglobulin reaction) and IBT (immunobead test) procedures. For testing of the genital secretions, sperm cells can be evaluated directly by the MAR and IBT **methods**, and cervical mucus, after being dissolved, can be tested by the MIS (microscale **method**) or an indirect IBT procedure. Interpretations of the significance of sperm antibody have been passed on epidemiologic values and also on direct fertilization-inhibition studies. **Treatment** of the antibody problem has been based on several approaches, but the most promising approach has been the use of intermittent high-dose steroid medication. A number of studies have shown good results by this procedure of immunosuppression.

CT Check Tags: Female; **Human**; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Adrenal Cortex Hormones: AD, administration & dosage

Adrenal Cortex Hormones: TU, therapeutic use

Agglutination Tests

Antibodies: AN, analysis

Antigens: IM, immunology

Autoantibodies: IM, immunology

Autoimmune Diseases: IM, immunology

Cervix Mucus: IM, immunology

\*Fertility

Hemagglutination Tests

**Infertility, Female: DT, drug therapy**

\***Infertility, Female: IM, immunology**

**Infertility, Male: DT, drug therapy**

\***Infertility, Male: IM, immunology**

Pregnancy

Semen: IM, immunology

Sperm Motility

\*Spermatozoa: IM, immunology

CN 0 (Adrenal Cortex Hormones); 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Antigens); 0 (Autoantibodies)

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FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:20:36 ON 29 JAN 2001

L1 8196787 S METHOD  
L2 1053355 S L1 AND TREATMENT  
L3 6308 S L2 AND INFERTILITY  
L4 5488 S L3 AND HUMAN  
L5 0 S L4 AND TGF BETA 2  
L6 21 S L4 AND SPERM ANTIGEN

=> s 16 and TGF beta

L7 1 L6 AND TGF BETA

=> d 17 all

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 1998:618828 CAPLUS  
DN 129:212101  
TI **Treatment** and diagnosis of **infertility** using  
**TGF.beta.** or activin  
IN Robertson, Sarah Anne; Tremellen, Kelton Paul  
PA Luminis Pty. Ltd., Australia  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
IC ICM A61K038-18  
ICS A61K039-00; G01N033-68  
CC 2-3 (Mammalian Hormones)  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9839021	A1	19980911	WO 1998-AU149	19980306
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9862846	A1	19980922	AU 1998-62846	19980306
	AU 722150	B2	20000720		
	EP 1028743	A1	20000823	EP 1998-906749	19980306
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			

PRAI AU 1997-5508 19970306  
WO 1998-AU149 19980306

AB A **method** of treating an **infertility** condition in **humans** or mammals, by exposure of a prospective mother to **TGF.beta.** or a deriv. or analog of **TGF.beta.**.. The exposure is advantageously in conjunction with one or more antigens of a prospective father so that a hyporesponsive immune reaction is mounted to the one or more antigens of the prospective father.

The **treatment** illicits a transient hyporesponsive immune reaction that alleviates symptoms of the **infertility** condition.

**Methods** are also claimed for diagnosing an **infertility** condition in males by testing the level of **TGF.beta.** in the seminal fluid and in females by testing for the capacity of the female to convert the inactive form of **TGF.beta.** to the active form. Some specific disorders or procedures that may benefit from the present invention are: recurrent miscarriage, IVF **treatment**, anti-sperm antibody therapy, pre-eclampsia and intra-uterine growth restriction, prospective anal. of stud animal fertility in livestock breeding industries, and optimization of pregnancy outcome in livestock breeding industries.

ST **infertility treatment** diagnosis TGFbeta activin;  
paternal antigen TGFbeta **infertility treatment**  
diagnosis



IT Platelet (blood)  
 (TGF.beta. administration in the form of platelets;  
**treatment** and diagnosis of **infertility** using  
 TGF.beta. or activin in conjunction with one or more  
 antigens of a prospective father)

IT Antibodies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (anti-sperm antibody therapy; **treatment** and diagnosis of  
**infertility** using TGF.beta. or activin in  
 conjunction with one or more antigens of a prospective father to  
 benefit various disorders and procedures)

IT Semen  
 Seminal plasma  
 (antigen administration in; **treatment** and diagnosis of  
**infertility** using TGF.beta. or activin in  
 conjunction with one or more antigens of a prospective father)

IT Leukocyte  
**Sperm**  
 (antigen administration on; **treatment** and diagnosis  
 of **infertility** using TGF.beta. or activin  
 in conjunction with one or more antigens of a prospective father)

IT Livestock  
 (breeding; **treatment** and diagnosis of **infertility**  
 using TGF.beta. or activin in conjunction with one  
 or more antigens of a prospective father to benefit various disorders  
 and procedures)

IT Transforming growth factors .beta.  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU  
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (derivs. or analogs; **treatment** and diagnosis of  
**infertility** using TGF.beta. or activin in  
 conjunction with one or more antigens of a prospective father)

IT Uterine diseases  
 (intra-uterine growth restriction; **treatment** and diagnosis of  
**infertility** using TGF.beta. or activin in  
 conjunction with one or more antigens of a prospective father to  
 benefit various disorders and procedures)

IT Breeding (animal)  
 (livestock; **treatment** and diagnosis of **infertility**  
 using TGF.beta. or activin in conjunction with one  
 or more antigens of a prospective father to benefit various disorders  
 and procedures)

IT Diagnosis  
**Infertility** (animal)  
 (**treatment** and diagnosis of **infertility** using  
 TGF.beta. or activin in conjunction with one or more  
 antigens of a prospective father)

IT Antigens  
 Class I MHC antigens  
 MHC antigens  
 Transforming growth factor .beta.1  
 Transforming growth factor .beta.2  
 Transforming growth factor .beta.3  
 Transforming growth factors .beta.  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU  
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (**treatment** and diagnosis of **infertility** using  
 TGF.beta. or activin in conjunction with one or more  
 antigens of a prospective father)

IT Abortion (spontaneous)  
 In vitro fertilization (animal)  
 Preeclampsia  
 (**treatment** and diagnosis of **infertility** using

TGF.beta. or activin in conjunction with one or more  
antigens of a prospective father to benefit various disorders and  
procedures)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
Vaginal drug delivery systems  
(treatment and diagnosis of infertility using  
comps. contg. TGF.beta. or activin in conjunction  
with one or more antigens of a prospective father)

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FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:20:36 ON  
29 JAN 2001

L1 8196787 S METHOD  
L2 1053355 S L1 AND TREATMENT  
L3 6308 S L2 AND INFERTILITY  
L4 5488 S L3 AND HUMAN  
L5 0 S L4 AND TGF BETA 2  
L6 21 S L4 AND SPERM ANTIGEN  
L7 1 S L6 AND TGF BETA

=> s l4 and TGF beta 1

L8 0 L4 AND TGF BETA 1

=> s l4 and TGF beta 2

L9 0 L4 AND TGF BETA 2

=> s l4 and TGF beta 3

L10 0 L4 AND TGF BETA 3

=> s l4 and TGF beta

L11 1 L4 AND TGF BETA

=> d l11

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
AN 1998:618828 CAPLUS  
DN 129:212101  
TI Treatment and diagnosis of infertility using  
TGF.beta. or activin  
IN Robertson, Sarah Anne; Tremellen, Kelton Paul  
PA Luminis Pty. Ltd., Australia  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9839021	A1	19980911	WO 1998-AU149	19980306
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,			

UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,  
 FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,  
 GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 AU 9862846                      A1    19980922                      AU 1998-62846                      19980306  
 AU 722150                        B2    20000720  
 EP 1028743                      A1    20000823                      EP 1998-906749                      19980306  
       R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
           IE, FI  
 PRAI AU 1997-5508                      19970306  
       WO 1998-AU149                      19980306